SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

HONEY KOTE ®

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : HONEY KOTE ®

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Industrial use, Thread Compound (Pipe Dope) and Jacking grease for use in Offshore industries, Mining, (without offshore industries)

   Recommended restrictions on use : Do not use on oxygen lines or in oxygen enriched atmospheres.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : Bestolife Corporation
              INTERTEK FRANCE
              2777 N. Stemmons Frwy
              DALLAS, TX 75207,
              TELEPHONE : 855-243-9164/972-865-8961 +33 385 991270
   Telephone : 214-631-3047 +33 385 991288
   Telefax : +33 385 991288
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : www.bestolife.com/christian.gimenez@intertek.com/if.reach@intertek.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   CHEMTREC: +(44)-870-8200418; Internntnl: +1-703-527-3887 NHS Drct: +44 0845 4647 (Medical only)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
   Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
   Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms :
   Signal word : Warning
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

**HONEY KOTE®**

Version 4.2  
Revision Date: 11.04.2019  
SDS Number: 595572-00010  
Date of last issue: 08.01.2019  
Date of first issue: 01.04.2016

Hazard statements:
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
**Prevention:**
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**
- P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P391 Collect spillage.

2.3 Other hazards
None known.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper metal powder</td>
<td>7440-50-8 231-159-6 01-2119480154-42</td>
<td>Flam. Sol. 1; H228 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 - &lt; 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>1305-78-8 215-138-9 01-2119475325-36</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 - &lt; 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>1305-62-0 215-137-3</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic acid</td>
<td>64-19-7 200-580-7 607-002-00-6</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7 238-878-4</td>
<td>STOT RE 1; H372</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthalenesulpho- nate)</td>
<td>Not Assigned 01-2119980985-16</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE
CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not swallow.
- Do not get in eyes.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
- Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers:
- Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s):
- No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>7782-42-5</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information:
For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits
Further information

| Talc   | 14807-96-6 | TWA (Respirable dust) | 1 mg/m³ | GB EH40 |

Further information

| Copper metal | 7440-50-8 | TWA (Fumes) | 0.2 mg/m³ | GB EH40 |
### Further information

For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>4 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further information

For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Further information</th>
<th>Calcium hydroxide 1305-62-0</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>5 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Acetic acid 64-19-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>25 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>Quartz 14808-60-7</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (Silica)</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information</td>
<td>For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/3 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis of respirable and inhalable dust. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limit. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/3. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure should be used</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>2004/37/EC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.
### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Graphite</strong></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>0.3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>813 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1.2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper metal powder</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>137 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>237 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>137 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>273 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium carbonate</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6.36 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>6.1 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1.06 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>6.1 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium oxide</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12-Hydroxystearic acid</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>250 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>125 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium hydroxide</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acetic acid</strong></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>25 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated</td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>9.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper metal powder</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>7.8 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>5.2 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>230 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>87 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>676 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>65 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic</td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>9.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium oxide</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.37 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.24 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.37 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>2.27 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>817.4 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic</td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>9.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic</td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>9.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Hydroxystearic acid</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.01 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>300 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.49 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.32 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.49 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures**
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

**Personal protective equipment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye protection</th>
<th>Hand protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin and body protection**
Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

**Respiratory protection**
Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

**Filter type**
Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)
### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Viscous semi-solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colour</strong></td>
<td>copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour Threshold</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable (not an aqueous solution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point/freezing point</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial boiling point and boiling range</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>&gt;= 200 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>ASTM D 92, Cleveland open cup, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability (solid, gas)</strong></td>
<td>Not classified as a flammability hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour pressure</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative vapour density</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density</strong></td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility(ies)</strong></td>
<td>Water solubility: negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temperature</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity</strong></td>
<td>Viscosity, dynamic: No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity, kinematic</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow time</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explosive properties</strong></td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information
Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Information on likely routes of exposure : Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Copper metal powder:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.11 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhal-
Acute dermal toxicity: 
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Remarks:
Based on data from similar materials

Calcium oxide:
Acute oral toxicity: 
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425

Acute inhalation toxicity: 
(Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium hydroxide:
Acute oral toxicity: 
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 425
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity: 
(Rat): > 6.04 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 436
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acetic acid:
Acute oral toxicity: 
LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity: 
Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute dermal toxicity: 
LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Quartz:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthalenesulphonate):
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,500 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Copper metal powder:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Calcium oxide:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium hydroxide:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acetic acid:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthalenesulphonate):
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Components:
Copper metal powder:
Specifications:

Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation

Calcium oxide:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Calcium hydroxide:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Acetic acid:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthalenesulphonate):
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Copper metal powder:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Calcium oxide:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium hydroxide:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthenesulphonate):**
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Result: negative

**Germ cell mutagenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Copper metal powder:**
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium oxide:**
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium hydroxide:**
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

**Acetic acid:**

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - Result: equivocal
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkylnaphthalenesulphonate):**

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
  - Result: negative
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Carcinogenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Calcium oxide:**
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 104 weeks
- Result: negative
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium hydroxide:**
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Exposure time: 104 weeks
- Result: negative
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

HONEY KOTE ®

Version 4.2 Revision Date: 11.04.2019 SDS Number: 595572-00010 Date of last issue: 08.01.2019 Date of first issue: 01.04.2016

Remarks:
Based on data from similar materials

Acetic acid:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
Exposure time: 32 weeks
Result: negative

Quartz:
Species: Humans
Application Route: Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Result: Positive
Remarks: IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer) These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Copper metal powder:
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development:
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Calcium oxide:
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development:
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Calcium hydroxide:
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422  
Result: negative

**Effects on foetal development**

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acetic acid**:

: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

**STOT - single exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components**:

**Calcium oxide**:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

**Calcium hydroxide**:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

Not classified based on available information.

**Components**:

**Quartz**:

Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Target Organs : Lungs  
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 0.02 mg/l/6h/d or less.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components**:

**Copper metal powder**:

Species : Rat  
NOAEL : >= 2 mg/m3  
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
Exposure time : 28 Days

**Calcium oxide**:
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

HONEY KOTE ®

Version 4.2  Revision Date: 11.04.2019  SDS Number: 595572-00010  Date of last issue: 08.01.2019
Date of first issue: 01.04.2016

**Species** : Rat  
**NOAEL** : >= 0.399 mg/l  
**Application Route** : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
**Exposure time** : 90 Days  
**Method** : OECD Test Guideline 413

**Calcium hydroxide:**
**Species** : Mouse  
**NOAEL** : >= 1,300 mg/kg  
**Application Route** : Ingestion  
**Exposure time** : 28 Days  
**Remarks** : Based on data from similar materials

**Species** : Rat  
**NOAEL** : >= 0.107 mg/l  
**Application Route** : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
**Exposure time** : 28 Days  
**Method** : OECD Test Guideline 412

**Acetic acid:**
**Species** : Rat  
**NOAEL** : 290 mg/kg  
**Application Route** : Ingestion  
**Exposure time** : 8 Weeks

**Quartz:**
**Species** : Humans  
**LOAEL** : 0.053 mg/m3  
**Application Route** : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
**Remarks** : These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Components:**

**Copper metal powder:**
**Toxicity to fish** : LC50 : > 10 - 100 µg/l  
**Exposure time** : 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 10

**Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)** : NOEC: > 1 - 10 µg/l

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic) : 10
Calcium oxide:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Exposure time: 72 h

Calcium hydroxide:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Gasterosteus aculeatus (threespine stickleback)): 457 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Crangon crangon (shrimp)): 158 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 184.57 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 79.22 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 100 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 14 d
Species: Crangon crangon (shrimp)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

Acetic acid:
Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- NOEC: 32 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks:
- Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Remarks:
- Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): 1,150 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 16 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 204

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: > 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Quartz:

Ecotoxicology Assessment
Acute aquatic toxicity: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Chronic aquatic toxicity: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkylnapthalenesulphonate):
Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Acetic acid:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation:</td>
<td>96 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time:</td>
<td>20 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calcium bis(di C8-C10, branched, C9 rich, alkynaphthalenesulphonate):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Not readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation:</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time:</td>
<td>28 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method:</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks:</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Acetic acid:**

| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: -0.17 |

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product:**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

**Contaminated packaging:**

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous.
Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>UN number: UN 3077</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper metal powder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Copper metal powder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.4 Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>Packing group: III</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classification Code: M7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazard Identification Number: 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labels: 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>Packing group: III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

HONEY KOTE ®

Version: 4.2  Revision Date: 11.04.2019  SDS Number: 595572-00010  Date of last issue: 08.01.2019
Date of first issue: 01.04.2016

Classification Code: M7
Hazard Identification Number: 90
Labels: 9
Tunnel restriction code: (-)

RID
Packing group: III
Classification Code: M7
Hazard Identification Number: 90
Labels: 9

IMDG
Packing group: III
Labels: 9
EmS Code: F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
Packing group: III
Labels: Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
Packing group: III
Labels: Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous: yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous: yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant: yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Remarks: Not applicable for product as supplied.
SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- **REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).** Not applicable
- **REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV).** Not applicable
- **Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.** Not applicable
- **Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants.** Not applicable
- **Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals.** Not applicable
- **REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII).** Not applicable


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E1</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS</th>
<th>Quantity 1</th>
<th>Quantity 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams), (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)</td>
<td>2,500 t</td>
<td>25,000 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

- **AICS**: All ingredients listed or exempt.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

HONEY KOTE®

Version 4.2 Revision Date: 11.04.2019 SDS Number: 595572-00010 Date of last issue: 08.01.2019 Date of first issue: 01.04.2016

Full text of H-Statements
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H228: Flammable solid.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Aquatic Acute: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.: Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.: Flammable liquids
Flam. Sol.: Flammable solids
Skin Corr.: Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
2004/37/EC: Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work
GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
2004/37/EC / TWA: Long term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / STEL: Short term exposure limit
2017/164/EU / TWA: Limit Value - eight hours
GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisa-
**Further information**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of the mixture:</th>
<th>Classification procedure:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2 H319</td>
<td>Based on product data or assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1 H400</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1 H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

GB / EN